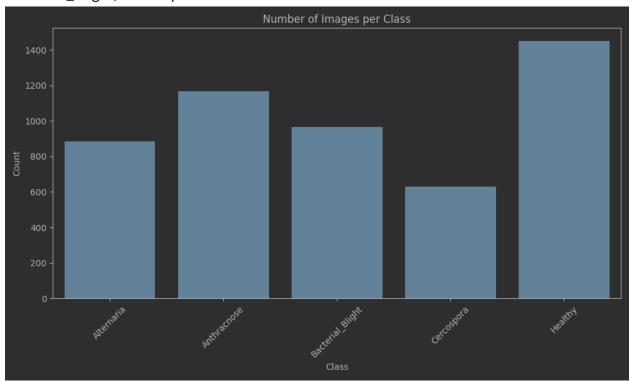
Assignment L02

1. Seturi de date folosite

Am folosit setul de date pentru rodii

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sujaykapadnis/pomegranate-fruit-diseases-dataset.

Acesta are suficiente imagini si are 5 clase difreite: Healthy, Alternaria, Anthracnose, Bacterial_Blight, Cercospora.



1.Description of data:

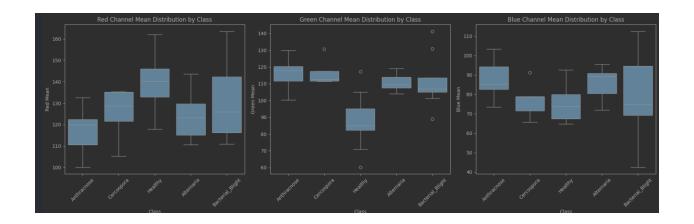
Poze in format RGB, dimensiune 3120x3120.

```
Image Properties Summary:
       width height channels file_size_kb
              100.0
                        100.0
                                100.000000
       100.0
                             866.661709
      3120.0 3120.0
                         3.0
mean
std
         0.0
                0.0
                         0.0
                               124.783217
min
      3120.0 3120.0
                         3.0
                               632.756836
                         3.0
25%
      3120.0 3120.0
                                778.292236
      3120.0 3120.0
                         3.0 852.405273
                         3.0 956.967529
75%
      3120.0 3120.0
      3120.0 3120.0
                         3.0 1170.654297
max
```

RGB summary:

```
Pixel Statistics Summary:
         r_mean
                    g_mean
                               b_mean
                                          r_std
                                                    g_std
                                                              b_std \
       50.000000
                  50.000000
                             50.000000 50.000000 50.000000 50.000000
                             80.654784 63.790114 46.499708 51.198590
mean 128.817492 105.345129
      14.700172 16.417352
                             13.375329 10.424078 6.721824 7.458597
std
     100.116284 60.220193
                             42.496253 36.660708 33.057793 36.982398
min
25%
     116.644428 95.142364
                             72.161947 57.149703 41.142862 45.233270
     129.960940 108.439360
                             80.059494 63.216589 46.318399 49.826172
50%
     139.640895 116.338369
                             89.678339 69.979634 51.574827 57.589286
      163.520603 141.226826 112.449119 89.619053 58.146618 67.267210
max
```

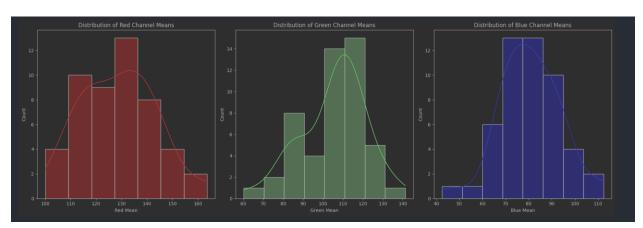
```
Mean Pixel Statistics by Class:
                    r_mean
                                g_mean
                                          b_mean
                                                      r_std
                                                                g_std \
label
Alternaria
                123.532158 110.994894 86.302408 59.890938 53.787587
Anthracnose
                117.127383 115.906278 87.265437 63.859242 45.768919
Bacterial_Blight 130.063901 111.274627 78.832142 54.429060 50.175065
Cercospora
                 125.231271 116.755342 77.191809 56.940697 46.306589
Healthy
                 140.247032
                             88.005311 75.040588 73.341912 40.895655
```



2. Handling missing data.

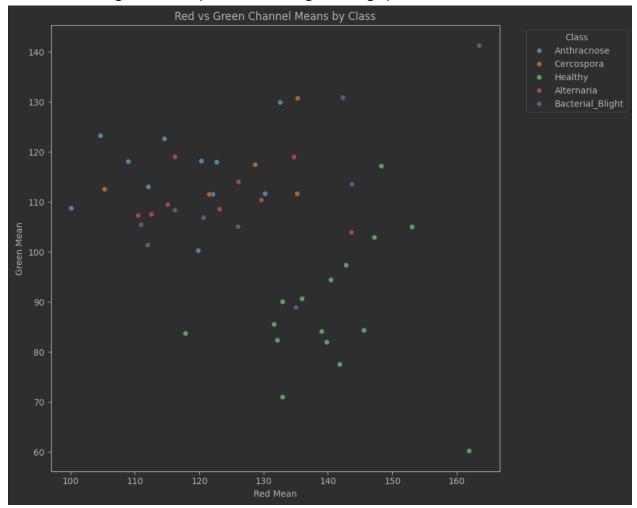
Am folosit atat librariile PIL cat si opencv pentru a verifica integritatea imaginilor. In acest dataset nu am gasit probleme cu nicio imagine. In cazul in care am fi gasit, le-am fi dat drop din Dataset

3.Outliers

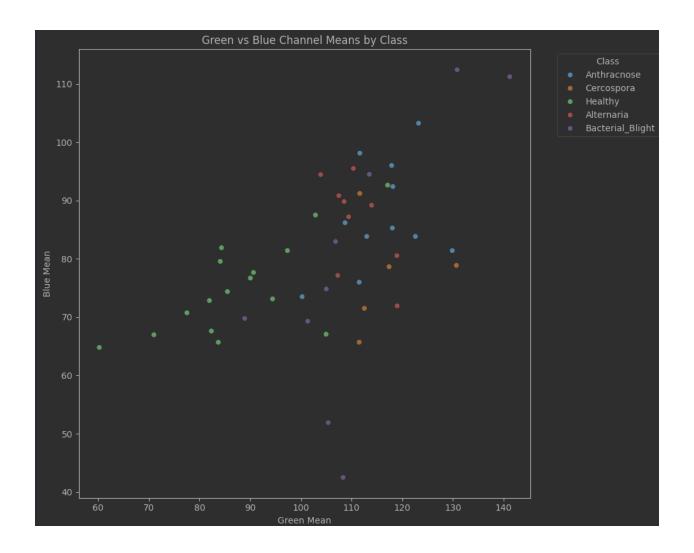


Folosind metoda Z-score am gasit un outlier care nu avea brightness corespunzator. Folosind metoda IQR, am gasit 1 outlier green, 1 outlier blue, si 1 outlier brightness. Toate au fost scoase din dataset.

4. Understanding relationships and new insight through plots.



Se observa o separare a clasei Healthy, avand valori mai mari pentru rosu, si mai mici pentru verde. Clasele cu boli au tendinte mai mari de verde





Parametrii de brightness si valorile medii ale canalelor verde si albastru sunt puternic corelate

Preprocesarea setului de date.

1. Standardizare

Am testat StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler si RobustScaler. Avand in vedere modificarile date de Standard si Robust, am decis sa mergem mai departe cu MinMax, pentru pastrarea distributiei relative a pixelilor. In intervalul 0-1.



2.Normalizare

Avand in vedere folosirea MinMax si posiblia pierdere a datelor de culoare, normalizarea datelor devine redundanta.

3.Econding

Am folosint encoding pentru a codifica fiecare clasa intr-un numar.

Dupa analiza datelor, am ales sa mergem cu imaginile in format RGB, redimensionate si standardizate folosind minmax 0-1